ZATION IN SESSION.

Association appeared before the meeting of the subcommittee this morning at a brief hearing and urged the passage of the bill. Miss Brown, one of the owners of property on the west side of the road, appeared in person in opposition to the bill, which, she declared, would work a hardship on owners of acreage property in that locality and J. W. Butterfield appeared for the other owners. The subcommittee decided, however, that those in favor of the widening had made out a good case and reported ac-

The subcommittee also favorably considered a bill for the extension of School street ing street. All these bills will go before the full committee Thursday and will go on the calendar to await the action of the House of the regular District day.

#### NEED OF A TEACHER.

#### Class in Mathematics at Technical Unsupplied Since School Opened.

Arrangements have been made to hold an examination of applicants for the position of teacher of mathematics in the McKinley Manual Training School January 21 and 22. The written examination will be held at the Central High School on the first mentioned date and the oral at the Franklin School on the second date. It is required that each applicant either have a college de-gree or be a graduate of a normal school and have five years of additional experience as a high school teacher. The salary will be \$1,000 a year with annual increases after the second year until \$1,800 is reached.

Each applicant will be examined in the following subjects: English, grammar and composition, general history and current events, pedagogy, phsychology, physics and mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, analytics and calculus.

The McKinley Manual Training School has been in need of a teacher of mathematics ever since the opening of the school year, it is stated, and although one exami-nation has already been held no appointment to fill the vacancy was made. It is stated by pupils of the school that one second year section has been neglected as a result of this condition and has had very little instruction in that branch of the high school studies.

ministration that has permitted such a state of affairs is being indulged in among the pupils and the parents who know of the

### MARKING HISTORICAL SPOTS.

#### Communication From Israel Putnam Association, Hartford, Conn.

The Commissioners received a letter from George A. Parker of Hartford, Conn., who is a member of the Israel Putnam Memorial Campground Commission of that city, asking if Congress has provided a fund for the purpose of marking historic spots in the District of Columbia and vicinity. And the district of Columbia and vicinity. And the district of Columbia and vicinity. And the district of Columbia and vicinity. George A. Parker of Hartford, Conn., who cure state aid to properly mark the camping grounds of Gen. Putnam near Hart-

The Commissioners will inform Mr. Parker that Congress last year appropriated in the general appropriation bills for the support of the District government the sum of \$500, to be devoted to the marking of the historic spots in the city by tablets or public parking, and that a similar ap-propriation will be included in the next fiscal year's appropriation, and from year to year until all these places have been

properly marked. The Commissioners say there are than 200 historical places in the District, dating from the colonial and revolutionary periods to the civil war, that will be marked, and to mark all these spots will cost, approximately, \$10,000.

### POLICE COURT REVERSED.

## Appellate Tribunal Acts in Case In-

volving Garbage. The District Court of Appeals today re versed the judgment of the Police Court in the case of Stephen H. Nash against the District of Columbia, holding that the evidence submitted to the lower tribunal did not sustain the charge that garbage was conveyed by Nash through the streets in violation of the police regulations.

Nash was charged in the Police Court August 16 last with violating the statute prohibiting the carting of garbage through the street and the testimony offered at the trial showed that Nash was a driver employed by the Norton Manufacturing Com-pany, which operates a grease refining plant in Alexandria county, Va.: that he had on his wagon two airtight, galvanized cans, containing liquid grease and cracklings, rendered from meat trimmings in local hotel. It was contended by Attorney George P. Hoover, who represented Nash, that the substance which it was shown Nash was carting through the streets at the time of his arrest was not garbage within the meaning of the regulation. material hauled was garbage, but that under the regulation only the city contractor and his servants were authorized to cart such material through the streets.

Justice McComas in overruling the judgment of the Police Court, which had sus tained the contention of the District, said: The evidence is convincing that the contents of these two cans was simply grease and cracklings, which after the cooking process emitted offensive odor, and that all this material had been cooked within twenty-four hours. It is not disputed that the garbage of the hotel was carried away by the city contractor's agents and it is clear that the grease and cracklings purchased by Nash and then being hauled to the fac-tory of the Norton Company was property which did not constitute a nuisance and which the hotel company had a right to sell and Nash had a right to buy and haul

away, in airtight cans.

The regulation, the court declared, does not attempt to regulate in any manner whatever the disposition of wholesome substances by the householder. It is aimed only at refuse and the householder is at liberty to consume or sell or give away such leavings of the kitchen.

## The Fortifications Bill.

The House today after the passage of a few measures of local interest rebumed consideration of the fortifications

# Prosecutor Pugh Again on Duty. James L. Pugh, jr., prosecuting attorney

In the District branch of the Police Court. who has been absent from his duties for several weeks on account of illness, was back in his old chair today, and although e is not altogether recovered, he expects to be on duty regularly after today.

# Benjamin Thomas Harrod Dead.

Benjamin Thomas Harrod, better known as Uncle Tom, grandfather of Hattle A. John Granger and Sarah Granger Lee, died yesterday in the 102d year of his age at his residence. 2212 11th street. The funeral will occur from the Church of the Incarna tion, 12th and N streets, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

## Death of D. D. Daughton.

Darius D. Daughton, husband of Emma Daughton, died yesterday afternoon at his home. 241 10th street southeast. The funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at his late home Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, of which the deceased was member, will meet this evening at the temple and make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body tomorrow. In-terment will be in Congressional cemetery.

## Corporal Knowles at Fort Sill.

FORT SILL, Okla., January 15 .- Corp. Knowles, the negro under charge of shooting Capt. Edgar A. Macklin at Fort Reno, was brought from Fort Reno to Fort Sill Monday night, to be kept until he can have his court-martial at this post.

## Four Persons Injured.

RICHMOND, Va., January 15.-Four per sons were hurt and a number of passengers shaken up as a result of a wreck near Benson, N.C., early yesterday when the Atlantic Coast Line railway's Florida special ran into a large locomotive at the water tank near Benson

Declares for a Maximum and Minimum Tariff.

One Means of Meeting Fair Treatment and Retaliation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

Proceedings at Session Today-Age of Combinations and of So-Called

Trusts.

Declaring for a maximum and minimum tariff as the one means of meeting fair treatment in kind, and for retaliation when such action is necessary, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, in a speech before the national convention for the extension of foreign trade this morning fairly carried the convention off its feet into enthusiastic in-

In all its actions yesterday the convention somewhat ponderously gave voice to the semi-united statement that the meeting was not for the purpose of tariff discussion, but the "stand-pat" docthalf of a school year is declared to be without precedent and much criticism of the administration that has permitted such a

ruge joits at the hands of various speaktries have expanded. But every step in
this expansion makes an additional demand
the name of Mr. Dingley, stopped suddenly and retreated with the expansion to open new markets in other
that of affairs is below the permitted such a denly and retreated with the excuse that "this was not the place to discuss the tariff." So it was this morning with the Secretary of State—ne "would not discuss the tariff," but he, nevertheless, en-tertained the assemblage with a number of interesting comparative statements concerning the possibilities under a hypothetical "reciprocity," an equally sup-posititious "maximum and minimum tar-iff" and the unbending, same-treatmentfor-all schedule under which the United States is doing its export and import purpose of the Putnam association is to se- hold out the hand of fellow hip in trade, and I also think that a maximum and minimum tariff schedule will meet pres-ent needs."

### Mr. Root Principal Speaker.

Mr. Root was the principal speaker at the morning session and was accorded an ovation, his remarks frequently being interrupted by prolonged applause and cheers. He gave a resume of the trade relations of the United States practically with the entire world and what was needed to secure country.

"To my view," he said, "the country is advancing, and for that matter the whole world is advancing. Our relations contin-ually grow more reasonable, more sensible and kindly with Europe, with out virorogs and growing neighbor to the north, with our rapidly advancing and developing neighbors to the south and with the nations that face us on the other side of the Pacific. Little occasions for controversy, little causes of irritation and little incidents of conflicting interest continually arise as they do among friends and neighbors in the same town, but the general trend of inter-

haustive discussion of the resources of the Latin-American republics, and made a plea for closer trade relations with them. These republics, he said, are now on a stable ba sis, and in a position to give protection to American enterprise and property.

Construction of Pan-American R. R. Construction of the Pan-American railroad. Secretary Root prophesied, will be an accomplished fact before the lapse of many years, so that it will be possible for passengers and merchandise to travel by rail from Maine to Buenos Ayres within the lifetime of men of the present generation. One of the objects of the Rio conference last summer was to further the interest of the building of that road, he said, and added that many branch lines, all destined to be units of the one great system, are in operation at the present time. The speaker severely criticised the steamship service nical skill and who can talk the tongues of between this country and South American the countries, and we will outrun all our ports, and declared that subsidies alone, to of foreign steamship lines, can bring about proper American merchant marine. He said it is a sad commentary that dispatches from the State Department to South America as a rule are forwarded via Europe, so poor is the service direct. Speak-ing of the smaller countries about the Caribbean, and particularly the West Indies. Secretary Root said they have had ....rd times, continual revolutions making it dif-

ficult for them to maintain stable governments. wonderful climate and richness of soil, has suffered. We have done the best we could and we mean to go on doing the best we can to help her. The attitude of the United States toward those countries can be put in three sentences: First, we don't want to take them ourselves; second, we don't want any foreign nation to take them for them selves, and, third, we want to help them, and we will." There was, he said, much talk about annexing Cuba, but, said he, "never so long as the people of Cuba do not themselves give up the effort to govern

This brought him to a discussion of the San Domingan question, and he went over the field of what the United States has done to help that country with its creditors. Treatment of San Domingo.

He declared amid loud applause that the treatment of San Domingo, like the treatment of Cuba, was but "a part of the policy which shall in the years to come determine the relations of this vast country with the life and enterprise of other countries of the world-the policy of peace and righteous-

On the subject of reciprocity treaties, Secretary Root said there were some countries with which he would like to negotiate such treaties, and this led him into a discussion of the tariff question, in the course of which he favored a maximum and minimum tariff. to which he said the country was coming. He closed by calling attention to the new system of consular appointments, by he said the government will be able to get not only efficient consuls, but efficient ad-

President McCarfroll several times called for Former Secretary of State John W. Foster, but the latter was not present, and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cor-nell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was introduced to make the only other set speech

# Due to Big Organizations.

"We hear much of the evils of giant corporations and trusts at the present time," declared Dr. Schurman, "but to my mind much of the increase in trade and exports has been due to these same big organizations. This is the age of combination, and of the so-called 'trusts,' and we cannot help their existence. We should use them and not complain because one man or one class of men amass billions, when the masses are benefited in proportion," and the speaker coined an apt epigram when he "It is not swollen fortunes we should

Dr. Schurman made three general sug gestions: "That the needs of the country should be met by tariff adjustments gestions: That should be met by tariff adjustments should be met by tariff adjustments which will enable us to join competing nations on equal footing; that young men nations on equal footing; that young men should be prepared for conof the country should be prepared for con-sular service by special education, and for the advancement of our trade abroad by equipment with the languages of the peo-ple with whom they come in contact, and that the business men at home should be

ing legislation providing a more elastic currency system. "We will never be on a basis of equality in competition with other countries," he said, "as long as it is possible for the rates for money to jump up and down from 2 per cent to 40 per cent, and even as high as 120 per

The balance of the morning session was taken up in the presentation of resolutions by delegates from various states and commercial bodies, all of which, under the rules adopted yesterday, went to the com-mittee on resolutions for consideration

#### and report. Permanent Organization Effected.

At the session yesterday afternoon the report of the committee on credentials was received, as was also the report of the committee on permanent organization and executive committee of the National rules. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:
President, William McCarroll of New
York; vice presidents, Cornelius N. Bliss,
New York; Francis B. Loomis, Springfield,
Ohio; Dr. W. P. Wilson, Philadelphia; former Senator Henry G. Davis, Elkins, W.
Va.; S. B. Packard, Marshalltown, Iowa,
and C. W. Pridy, Norfolk, Va.; secretary,
Frank S. Gardner, New York, and sergeantat-arms, Joseph E. Black, Richmond, Mo. at-arms, Joseph E. Black, Richmond, Mo.
President McCarrol, who is also president
of the New York board of trade and transportation, made one of the principal addresses of the afternoon on the general subject of extension of foreign trade. He made particular reference to the enormous earnings of all branches of business in the United States at the present time, and argued for the spending of a portion of the surplus to open up the way for commerce

with other countries.
"Some Features of the Extension of Foreign Commerce" was the subject chosen by James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, Mo., president of the National Association of

#### Manufacturers. Mr. Van Cleave's Address.

He said in part: "Industrially speaking, 'abroad' might have seemed to mean little to the average America of 1857, 1867 of 1877. But it means much to us of 1907. And it will mean still more to the Americans of 1917 and 1927. We are richer than we were in those earlier and more boastful days. In number as well as in volume our indus-"In the year which ended two weeks ago the products of our mines went up close to the \$2,000,000,000 mark, and the earnings

of our farmers were almost \$7,000,000,000. Our mills and factories paid \$3,500,000,000 to their employes, and these produced \$15,000,000,000 of finished goods. The country's foreign trade passed the \$3,000,000,000 line, and our domestic commerce amounted to more than \$25,000,000,000. But these big figures warn us to look outside of our own country for new outlets for surplus. To a larger and larger extent every year home production outruns home consumption. The necessity for extending our business relations with Abroad is the principal thing that brought us here.
"One way of extending our foreign trade

is through the creation of an adequate mer-chant marine. Subsidies by the national government, wisely distributed and regulated, will put our commercial flag again

Must Learn World's Needs. "But we need something more than a merchant marine to enable us to win new markets, or to hold those which we now have. We must learn the world's needs and tastes in merchandise, and set to work intelligently to supply them. The government here in Washington is doing something toward marking out paths by which, with our co-operation, we can extend our trade abroad. Secretary Root is improving the consular service, and is equipping our government agents at the world's chief importing points to learn those people's needs, and to study how we can supply them. On application by any American manufacturer, Secretary Straus' Department of Commerce and Labor will send samples of goods which England, Germany and our other rivals sell in China, Japan, South Africa, Egypt and South America. "Panics have a habit of coming with con-

1818, 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1803. All arrived same town, but the general trend of international relation is toward mutual self-respect, mutual consideration and substantial in 1913. Some of our prominent men are predicting that a panic will come earlier

# Exports to Africa.

"Out of Africa's hundreds of millions of mports annually we furnished only \$19,-000,000 in 1906. We sold to South America only \$75,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 of goods which she bought, and we contributed but \$105,000,000 of the \$1,100,000,000 of commodities which Asia imported from the outside world. And the volume of the imports into all these continents is rapidly expanding. "Here, my friends, some of it at our own doors, is the vast empire which lies open to us to conquer. Give us sane tariff revision in 1909; give us adequate government aid for our shipping; give our boys an industrial training in the public schools; give us let us combine foresight and enterprise in the regulation of our business; let us push our trade abroad by men who have techrivals in the race for new markets; we will nake our prosperity at home permanent

and balanced; and we will place our flag on all the world's seas." Other speakers before the afternoon meetconvention were Lewis Nixon of New York and Alvin H. Sanders of Chicago, chairman of the American Reciprocal Tariff League. A somewhat heated discussion committee on resolutions consist of one delegate from each state, and the matter was finally compromised by President Mc-Carroll choosing fifteen delegates at large to form that committee.

#### Reciprocal Tariff. In his address Mr. Sanders of Chicago

said, in substance:

"Do we propose to send our steamers into every port from Hamburg to Hong-kong with American cargoes with instrucport from Hamburg to Hongtions to bring 1 ck nothing of any consequence but cash? Do we propose to ake receive comthe position that we will only modities in exchange for what we have to sell except in those few isolated cases where the customer happens to be producing something which we can never grow "The failure of the French treaty was

followed by the levying of maximum duties against our goods, the exclusion under different pretexts of our various food prod-ucts; the loss of markets worth probably \$30,000,000 annually to this country. "Failure to make peace with Germany will prove even costlier.

"Meantime American manufacturers are being driven abroad. Canada is receiving millions of our espital, going into branch factories and mills, and millions in wages are pouring into Canadian coffers that might have been held this side of the line under different conditions.

# Mexico and the South.

"When we turn to Mexico and the markets of Central and South America we see a condition at once deplorable and inexcusable. Neighbors as they are they are virtually strangers in our streets. Bound to us by geographical and political ties they spend the bulk of their money in Europe. Why this is so I will not discuss here "Our views, therefore, of how we may regain business already lost and reach out for new trade, which will be increasingly essential to our domestic welfare, as our industries develop, is that steps should be taken by Congress to protect our exports from the deadly discriminations coming into play against us in Europe and to enter into a comprehensive scheme of friendlier trade relations with possible or prospective customers in every quarter.

# Action by Congress.

'A joint resolution of Congress authorizing the President to concede for a period of five years up to 20 per cent of such existing duties as might be necessary to secure us minimum or most-favored-nation treatment for a like period would give us maximum and minimum tariff without delay and without general revision.
"It will be urged, of course, that no such scheme for rehabilitating the doctrine of reciprocity as a vital part of our protec-tive system will be entertained by this Congress. There may one of these days come a call from an executive with the people at his back that may be heeded.

#### Commissioner West Protests. Commissioner West today in a recommenlation to his colleagues protested agains

Mr. Charles A. Connat, representing the American Bankers' Association, addressed the convention on the necessity of secur
Mr. Charles A. Connat, representing the expenditure of public money for supplying magazines to the various high patients in the District and will submit it
the expenditure of public money for supplying magazines to the various high patients in the District and will submit it
to the Commissioners for consideration in the District and will submit it
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# LEAGUE MEMBERS HERE COAL TRAINS TIED UP

# AT ST. PAUL FOR WEEKS.

A body of resolute-looking men assembled at the Raleigh Hotel just before noon today, and after visiting the White House and paying their respects to President Roosevelt, returned to the hotel and held an important business session, which continued until late in the afternoon. The brisk, business-like individuals were members of the to correct the existing condition. Members League of Republican Clubs, and the purpose of the meeting was to formulate plans for the national political campaign of 1908. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin of New York, president of the league, presided. Upon the return of the members from the White House it was stated that the President ties of the roads." manifested great interest in the executive committeemen as they were presented to him by Gen. McAlpin and Mr. Gus A. Schuldt of this city, and cracked jokes with

ome of them. The first business that came before the committee when it met was the election of an assistant secretary of the league, and Mr. Gus A. Schuldt was the unanimous choice of the committee for the honor. He was generally congratulated upon his elec-

### Opening Address.

Gen. McAlpin then addressed the committee. He outlined the prospective work of the league and spoke cheerily of the outlook. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address, which teemed with bright sayings and republican aphorisms, he was tendered an ovation by the committeemen.

An address was also made by Maj. C. M. Shinn, president of the West Virg nia State Republican Association, in which he outlined the work that should be accomplished for republicanism in the "Mountain state," and gave sugestions to the committee as to the campaign of 1908. He was followed

by others.

Many things of interest to the republican party were brought out, and it was the opinion of several of the southern representatives that the south is logically and morally a republican section, and that the best element of the citizenship in Dixie will eventually be found under the banner of republicanism.

roster of states and good-of-the-order were John S. Stewart, president of the New York state league, who presented an inter-esting scheme for the formation of league clubs; Mr. Henry M. Camp, Mr. William C. Connor, president of the league of republican state clubs of the District of Columbia; John G. Capers of South Carolina; Leander Foreman of Maryland, William H. Cox of Kentucky, Harry S. Edwards of Alabama and O. H. Baum of Texas.

### Enjoined to Get Busy.

"Get busy for 1908 and organize republican clubs everywhere" will be the shibboleth of the committeemen, according to Mr. Gus A. Schuldt, the newly elected assistant ecretary, who is known as one of the hustlers of the league. It was said there will also be some stalwart missionary work done in the southern states before the batle of the ballots two years hence. The league believes in republican supremacy and will work in perfect accord with the republican national committee.

The prime factors are agitation, educa-

tional organization and one of its purposes is not to allow citizens to forget their full duty to the republic and its best interests The local reception committee is composed of Messrs. Wm. S. Odell, John B. Chase, Henry M. Camp, C. O. Buckingham, Frank Potts, R. Stone Jackson, Milo Shanks, Harry Glovannoll, W. Henressy Smith, Clarence E. Adams, William C. Fox. E. A. M. Lawson, William C. Conner and Middle. M. Lawson, William C. Connor and Middle The committee will meet again at 6:30

# The Executime Committee.

lowing in the list of the xecutive committee: Alabama-Oscar R. Hundley and J. C. Manning. Arkansas-J. C. Russell and H. L. Rum-

California-J. Harry Russell and Fred K Colorado-Charles S. Whitwer and Thos F. Lehy.
Connecticut-Henry M. Camp and C. O. Buckingham Delaware-William S. Hillis and Dr. C. R.

Georgia-Harry S. Edwards and George F. White Idaho-William B. Hayburn and George B. Roberts.

William C. Connor

District of Columbia-Gus A. Schuldt and

Illinois-Clyde A. Morrison and John S. Brown. Indiana-E. G. Gates and B. M. Elliott.

Iowa-H. W. Byers and E. W. Weeks. Kentucky-Wm. G. Bradley and Wm. H.

Maryland-Dr. Mames H. Jarratt and Le nder Forman. Massachusetts-Alfred L. Lunt. Michigan-C. A. Palmer and James F. Mc

Missouri-F. P. Grayes and Harvey D. Nebraska-G. W. Watless and George W. New Jersey-Carl J. Allstead and Ira M. Wood. New York-Daniel M. Hall and James B. Reynolds. Ohlo-Foster Houston and Harley V.

Spielman. Pennsylvania - Samuel J. Wainwright South Carolina-J. W. Talbert and E. South Dakota-Edward W. Munson and Tennessee-H. Clay Evans and W. Mor-

rison Harrison. Texas-E. B. Barden and O. H. Baum. Washington-Thomas Cavanaugh and .. Nichols. West Virginia—Wilbur H. Thomas and Stuart F. Reed. Wisconsin—David O. Owen. Oklahoma-William Noble.

# MAKES STATEMENT.

# Royal Insurance Company Explains

Use of Late President's Name. Messrs. McNeill & McNeill, attorneys for the Royal Life Insurance Company, have written to The Star in reference to statements in regard to the action of the super intendent of insurance in certain cases. The letters, after noting that a recent issue of The Star contained an article concerning the action of the superintendent of insurance requesting an opinion from the corporation counsel on the propriety of the ssuing of a policy by the Royal Life Insurance Company containing the name of its late president, Col. E. B. Hay, says that 'in view of the misunderstanding conveyed by that information, and in justice to the company and its officers, we wish to state that after the death of the president of the company, and pending the election of his successor, some policies bearing the signature of the deceased president were issued by the company under the impression that it was correct and proper, and was not intended in any manner to be an evasion of any legal or moral responsibility, and had the superintendent of insurance and had the superintendent of insurance called their attention to the matter, as he should have done, before taking further action, the error, if any, would have been immediately corrected.

"As the article also contained the erroneous statement that this company, with several others, has fefused to comply with the

provisions of the law, in justice to them I will state that such is not the case, but that on the contrary they have always been ready and willing to comply with the plain mandatory requirements of the law covering this class of insurance, or any covering this class of insurance. or any reasonable interpretation thereof by the superintendent of insurance. But under a new interpretation of the law, radically different from a previous interpretation by the superintendent of insurance—which in the opinion of learned counsel was neither valid nor correct—the various insurance companies in the District of Columbia were impelled to take legal action to protect what they considered their just and equitable rights, and as a majority of the local insurance companies are mutually interest-ed in the case, which is still pending before the judiciary, it is both improper and un-just to the companies in interest for the

t harsh and unjust criticism."

superintendent of insurance to make such

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ORGANI- FIFTEEN HUNDRED CARS KEPT

Interesting information on the car short age situation was developed today before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. A committee appointed by the national reciprocal demurrage convention, recently held at Chicago, made application to be heard in behalf of legislation of the committee stated there were now 1,500 cars loaded with coal destined for the northwest tied up at St. Paul, which had been there for three weeks. The cause was stated to be "red tape and technicali-

It was further explained that coal ship-ped from the mines in West Virginia to the west in coal cars was not allowed to go beyond the Mississippi river in those cars: that when cars for reshipment were asked for in Chicago, neither coal cars nor box cars could be obtained.

#### No Formal Complaint.

Representative Mann of Illinois asked if any formal complaint had been made of this condition to the interstate commerce commission, and he was told none had been Representative Townsend of Michigan said he had talked with members of the commission who had indicated that the subject was being considered by it with a view of arriving at a conclusion as to whether action could be taken without additional

Representative Gaines of West Virginia explained that the coal-carrying roads of his state were compelled to place a limit on the distance their coal could be allowed to go; otherwise they would be entirely Marvin Neal, 104; Lady Ellsworth, 107; Oriy II, 107.

He suggested that the fault might lie in the low tax now assessed by one road upon another for the use of its cars. It was nore profitable for a road to pay this assessement and use the cars of another road than to return the cars. Should this tax be increased he believes relief might be ob-

#### Mr. Hepburn's Suggestion.

Chairman Hepburn of the committee expressed wonderment that the car short-Among those who made addresses as the age condition should become acute just after the rate bill had become operative. It looked, he said, as though some gentlemen were expressing their disapproval of that measure by causing inconvenience to shippers,

#### A MEMORIAL

Calling on Congress to Do Justice to Colored Citizens.

Representative Bennet of New York while the House had under consideration the fortifications appropriation bill, today presented a memorial unanimously adopted at mass meeting of citizens held at Cooper Union, New York, on January 3. The memorial reads: "We call upon Congress and upon all Americans to accord to the colored people of this country not only the rights but the respect due to worthy American citizens, to the end that the United States soldiers shall neither be insulted nor discrim inated against because of their color, and that because of color the right to vote shall

not in practice be anywhere denied.
"We appeal to the American people for justice and fair play and for protection from the ignorant and malicious writers and speakers who stimulate race hatred or seek to force the colored people into a peasantry or disfranchised servitors."

The memorial calls upon Congress to cause an impartial tribunal to hear and deermine the assertions in the President's nessage made against soldiers of the 25th

## HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

# Why Leaves of Absences Are Deemed

Necessary. Representative Gronna of North Dakota, n explanation to the House today of the reasons which prompted the passage of the joint resolutions authorizing temporary leaves of absence for three months for homestead settlers in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota and Montana said the necessity for such legislation was extremely pressing; that there is an average of four feet of snow on the level in North Dakota. This snow has drifted so that on nearly all the branch lines of railroads the service has been practically suspended. "Many of the new settlers who are living in the western part of the state are without fuel, and some of them without provisions, and this resolution simply gives them the privilege of moving from their lands, if they so desire, for a period of three

# DANGER OF CLASH OVER. All but Three Fishing Vessels Have

months.

Left the Grounds. All danger of an immediate clash in Newoundland waters between the American fishermen and the Newfoundland authorities has disappeared. The State Departnent today received a telegram from Prof. Alexander, representing the American Fish Commission on board the United States

ship Potomac, as follows: "The herring fisheries have ended. All the fish vessels except three are supposed to have sailed. The schooner Saladin, which was towed off the rocks Friday by the Potomac, is on her way to Sydney."

Prof. Alexander has started for Gloucester to look into the situation at that fish port efore returning to Washington to compile his report. The Potomac has sailed from Cape Breton for the League island navy yard, to be overhauled. She has had much rough service in the ice, on one occasion having cut out and rescued the entire herring fisheries fleet which was beset by the ice in the Bay of Islands. A num of Canadian fishing boats were included in the list of rescued vessels, and Lieut. Hines, commanding the Potomac, secured the good will of the native fishermen by his efforts in their behalf.

#### FORTIFICATIONS BILL. Representative Graff Resents General

Keifer's "Cheese-Paring." Representative Graff of Illinois in discussing the fortifications appropriation bill today in the House took the position that the bih is a fair measure as contemplated by the Endicott board and that the criticisin made by Representative Keifer of Ohio, on what he chose to call the "cheeseparing policy of the appropriations committee." was not will founded. Mr. Graff said there did not appear in the hearings any adequate reason for the appropriation of \$2,600. 000 for the construction of an island at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. Mr. Graff said that the policy adopted by the committee, as well as by the War Department, was a policy beyond crit-icism, and that it would be found that the fortifications of the Hawalian and Philip-pine Islands would be accomplished in ample time to meet any foe. "I have no fear." he said, "that we will not complete our fortifications in the continental United States away ahead of any war, and if we should be threatened a few months hence the world would find the United States the heat fortified. the United States the best fortified nation

# Ill From Effects of Gas.

Mrs. Mamie Tordy, a white woman about forty years of age, was found in her room ill at 2225 15th street northwest this afternoon, with the gas turned on. Mrs. Martha Sardell, who rents the room to Mrs. Tordy and her husband, discovered the escaping ras and turned it off. She then notified the police, and the woman was sent to the Gar-field Hospital, where it is stated she is in a serious condition from the effects of the gas

#### Report on Case of Insane. The District board of charities reported

to the Commissioners today that they have compiled considerable data relating to the

a few days. The cost of maintaining insane patients is one of importance in the eyes of the Commissioners. Last year they determined that steps should be taken to learn accurately the cost of the same and to find some means of reducing the expense. Dr. W. S. Robbin and Dr. J. C. Simpson were requested by the Commissioners to collect this information; and word has been received by the Commissioners that their report will be made shortly.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NEW ORLEANS, La., January 15 .- The following are tomorrowls entries: First race, five furlongs, purse-Chatter, 12; Glena MacBride, 112; Palatina, 112; Enfin, 112; Addie Hawkins, 112; Lamai, 112; Lady Coventry, 112; Sister Ida, 117; Soda

Water, 117; Ada Rice, 117; Duchess of

Montebello, 117; Kankakee, 117; Manila,

117; Lintila, 117. Second race, three furlongs, selling-Blister, 93; Grace W., 98; Florence Keil, 98; Queen Melba, 99; Golandrina, 99; Hazel M., 100; Sabado, 101; Flarney, 104; Anteine, 105; Dick Rose, 108; Lattice, 100; Whisk Broom, 109; Blue Lee, 12.

Third race, one and one quarter miles, the cosmopolitan Hotel hurdle handicap—\*Saint Volma, 128; Aules, 130; Commandant, 134; \*\*Creolin, 149; \*\*\*Lulu Young, 140; Maverick, 144; Subador, 157; \*Sceptre, 136; Langford James, 132; \*\*Naran, 139; Orthodox, 140; \*\*\*Sartor Resartus, 140; Dawson, 146; Sam Hoffbeimer, 150; Sam Hoffheimer, 169.

\*Ferris entry; \*\*Corrigan entry; \*\*\*Burt-

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth; purse—Beau Brummel, 91; Missouri Lad, 106; Tancred, 107; Orbicular, 109; Juggler,

Fifth race, six furlongs; purse—Drusie Smith, 95; Cliff Cole, 97; Mary Buchanan, 95; Turbulence, 97; Rappahannock, 100; Associate, 102; Bonart, 105; Billy Vertress, 105; Royal Breeze, 105; Mortiboy, 110.

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles, selling—Doubt, 84; Flavigny, 102; Cursus, 104; Marvin Neal, 104; Lady Ellison, 104; King Flieworth, 107; Oriv II 107 Seventh race, seven furlongs selling-Margaret M., 98; Society Bud, 98; Viperine, Oberon, 104; Gauze, 104; Woodsaw, 105; Foxmeade, 105; Creel, 105; Ancestor, 107; Holloway, 107; Abe Meyer, 108; Devout, 110. Weather clear; track fast.

### Standard Oil Plea Postponed.

against it which were recently sustained by Judge Landis was today postponed until January 21. Death of Trooper Evans. Gen. Wood, at Manila, P. I., has notified

#### Evans, Troop M, 4th Cavalry, died December 27 of fever.

Court of Appeals. Present: The Chief Justice Mr. Justice McComas and Mr. Justice Robb. Samuel B. Pack was admitted to prac-

1698. Pickford agt. Talbott; writ of arror to United States Supreme Court prayed by Mr. Samuel Maddox of counsel for appellants allowed and bond to act as supersedeas fixed at \$14,000. 1738. District of Columbia agt. Green;

passed until February.
Patent appeal No. 407. Lewis agt. Cronemeyer; argument continued by Mr. Harry Frease for appellants and by Mr. C. P.
Byrnes for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Harry rFease for appellant.
Proceedings after Star's report closed Patent appeal No. 407. Lewis et al. agt. Cronemeyer; argument commenced by Mr.

Cronemeyer; argument commenced by Mr. Henry Frease for appellants.

Patent appeal No. 323. In re application of Herman Frasch; appeal and writ of error to United States Supreme Court allowed and bond fixed at \$300, per Mr. Chief Justice Shepard.

No. 1698. Pickford agt. Talbott; motion for rehearing overruled, per Mr. Chief Justice Shepard Mr. Unstice McComes discussed to the state of the sta tice Shepard, Mr. Justice McComas dis-

News Briefs. Gov. Warfield has commissioned Isaac E. Mason of Ridgely a justice of the peace for the seventh district of Caroline coun-Nearly two hundred prominent Hebrews, representing every section of the country, are in Atlanta, Ga., for the twelfth council of the Union of American Hebrew Con-

gregations. The citizens' ticket, headed by Mayor Horace P. Whitworth of the Allegany county bar, who was a candidate for re-election, won in the hottest election in the history of Westernport, Md., yesterday, 322 votes being polled. The citizens ticket favors charging a tax of \$100 a year for the franchise of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company for the use of the streets in piping gas.

In Nansemond, Va., circuit court three boys have been tried for attempting to wreck an Atlantic Coast Line passenger train by placing obstructions on the tracks. All pleaded guilty. One got two years. The others got six months each. B. W. Bee, postmaster at Pennsboro, W. Va., and who has been prominently connected in business and political circles in Ritchie county, pleaded guilty in the federal court to the indictment charging him with fraudulently increasing his com-pensation and making a false return on a

voucher for rent. Richard Donan, a midget, was asphyxiated by illuminating gas in Atlantic City. He was found sitting in a chair beside a heater from which the gas escaped. He was forty-two years old, and a trifle over three leet tall. He was one of the original

Lilliputians. William Curtis, allas "Yorky," who was held for the action of the February grand jury by Justice Reitzel of Clear Spring, Md., on the charge of assaulting Miss Nora Mowen in the Charlton school house several weeks ago, has given ball in the sum of \$500. Salem Lodge of Masons, Smithsburg, Md as elected the following officers: D. H.

#### Lancelot Jacques, secretary. Embezzlement Figures.

Phettaplace, worshipful master; Arthur L.

Towson, senior warden; George B. Hoover, junior warden; H. J. Reecher, treasurer;

From the Chicago Tribune. The total of embezzlements and kindred thefts for 1906 amounts to \$14,739,653, about \$5,000,000 more than last year. Of this \$5,000,000 more than last year. Of this department of the government has a right total \$10,745,387 was stolen by officials of to investigate another. The three co-ordithan post office employes, \$22,583 by the latter, \$379,571 by agents, \$248,100 from loan associations, \$223,687 by means of forgeries, and the other defalcations, amounting to \$1,428,909, were so varied in their nature that they must be classed as miscellaneous. The comparison with last year is not so much to the discredit of this year when it is remembered that more than \$10,000.000 of the money embezzled was taken by three men—one in Chicago, one in Philadelphia and one in Cuba, the agent of a New York house. In each of these three cases the figures represent the total of many years of

stealing which was discovered only this year. It is unfair to charge it all against A better comparison will be made with the years 1894 to 1897. In 1894 the embez-zlements, etc., amounted to \$25,234,112, and for the next three years averaged over \$10,-600,000 a year. The special reason for the losses of 1894 was the consequences of the panic of the year before, but it must be remembered that the money in bank at that time was only about half as much as at present. If the percentage of loss is considered, the year 1906 is distinctly better than 1895, 1896 or 1897, although the loss in dollars is greater than any year since 1894.

#### Not the Kind He Wanted. From the Youth's Companion.

Professed politicians who have reduced public office to an exact science find the independent voter a sad stumbling blocka fact which is amusingly disclosed by a story found in the recent life of the late George Monro Grant, the eminent Canadian educator and clergyman. Toward the end of Sir John Macdonald's life he and Principal Grant, then the head of Queen's College, met at dinner at the house of the "How I wish," the premier said to the principal, "that you would be a steady riend of mine.' "My dear Sir John," the principal re-

Story About New York State Appointments.

DECLINED TO INTERFERE

President So Informed a Delegation

Yesterday.

McCREARY WITH PRESIDENT

Wants Him to Open Louisville Exposition by Touching a Button Here, Which He Will Do.

The mighty interesting fact leaked out today that the President yesterday resisted an attempt to be drawn into New York state appointments, and it is considered fortunate that he did so, in view of the action taken by Gov. Hughes in turning down all organization and other potent influences and naming men of his own selection for two of the best places in the

The story is one of intense interest and possibly of tremendous future importance in New York. Without knowing that Gov. Hughes was about to announce the appointments of Frederick C. Stevens as state superintendent of public works and William Leary of New York as state superintendent of elections, a delegation waited upon the President yesterday to ascertain his attitude. The delegation consisted of Herbert Parsons, chairman of the replican committee of New York county; Representatives Dunwell of Brooklyn and Cooks of the Long Island district, the CHICAGO, January 15 .- By agreement of he attorneys in the case the pleading of the Standard Oil Company to the indictments President's home.

The members of the delegation had heard rumors that the President was opposed to the reappointment of Louis Swazey, pres-ent superintendent of elections. They wanted to know just what the President did desire. Mr. Parsons, the closest man in New York to the President at this time, had joined with the New York state organiza-tion in urging the reappointment of Swa-zey. He stood with Timothy Woodruff, the the War Department that Charles N. state chairman, in this request, and had reason to believe that the governor would heed the desire. At the same time he was peculiarly placed in that Leary was his own political manager in his congressional district, having managed his campaign last fall. The fact that Parsons is credited with a victory in the appointment of Leary is known at the White House to be incorrect, as Parsons only yesterday really hoped that the President would stand with the state organization and intimated to Governor Hughes his belief that Swazey ought to have another appointment. It is charged the object of the visit of Parsons, who headed the delegation, was to try to induce the President to give his backing to

Swazey. Declined to Interfere. The upshot of the White House conference was that the President declined to interfere and there is no record that Governor Hughes even knew what he wanted, or whether he wanted anything. The President has let it be known that he has no intention of making recommendations to Governor Hughes. He, like most other New York republicans, is willing to hold hands off and watch the sentiment that will be created among the republicans of the

governor.

It is no secret among men close to the President in New York politics, as inti-mated by one of them today, that Gov. Hughes has started his administration with so much of the unusual in political appoint-ments connected with it that they prefer not to be identified with his administration at present, either by approving what he has done or making recommendations to him. If he should happen to be running toward dangerous shoals they will not be in the same craft with him. If he steers away from the shoals and gets into smooth water they can get a place in the boat later on. Privately they condemn the governor for turning down the state and county organizations in defeating swazey. As the President is popularly supposed to be the real leader of the present state organization, no one can understand why Gov. Hughes selected Leary. There is the same inability to fathom the Stevens appointment, which is of interest to Washington in view of the fact that Mr. Stevens spends most

of his time in his national bank in this city, he being president of the institution. Leary is declared to be of the same type of politician as Swazey.

William Loeb, President Roosevelt's secretary, was in New York city yesterday, and there is interesting gossip of his busi-ness there. It is believed, however, that his presence in New York had nothing to do

vith the appointments announced by Governor Hughes. McCreary With the President. Senator McCreary of Kentucky, visited the President today to present Fred Levy, vice president of the Greater Louisville exposition, an exhibit of the manufactures of that city, to be opened March 18, and to run three weeks. An invitation was presented

to the President to open the exposition by

touching a button in Washington, which he

said he would do. Speaking of the Brownsville incident, Senator McCreary said to a Star representative: "I believe that the law authorized the President to dismiss without honor the three companies of the 25th Infantry, and that the facts justified him in doing so. There are three co-ordinate departments of our government: the legislative, the executive and judicial, and if the resolution now pending in the Senate, known as the Foraker resolution, seeks to investigate the action of the President I am opposed to that part of it. I do not believe that one banks, \$1,684,554 by public officials other nate departments are independent in their respective spheres, except as provided in the Constitution of the United States." Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the House committee to which has been referred the President's message as to the break in the Colorado river and the Salton

### sea problem, had a conference with the President this morning. The public lands committee will get to work upon the pressing question of the break at the earliest League of Republican Clubs.

President Roosevelt today received a

visit from the executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs of the United States, headed by Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, president. The members of the committee present were: Gus A. Schuldt, District of Columbia; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania; Jno. S. Steawart, New York: Wm. C. Connor, president New York: State club; Capt. B. B. McAlpin, New York; R. Stone Jackson, president Illinois Republican Club; Noble Newport Potts, Illinois; Henry M. Camp, president of Connecticut club; C. O. Buckingham, Connecticut; Wm. L. Symons, Ohio; Col. J. Wm. De Grange West Vistelia; Wm. H. Ox cut; Wm. L. Symons, Ohio; Col. J. Wm. De Grange, West Virginia; Wm. H. Cox, Kentucky; Wm. Noble, Oklahoma; Capt. J. M. Kindred, Texas; W. J. Walters, Texas; J. H. Leftwich, Texas; Gen. E. M. Marble, president Old Boys' Club, Michigan; Middleton Smith, Pennsylvania, and John J. T. Trainor, New York.

#### Presidential Nominations. The President sent to the Senate today

the following nominations: United States marshal for the western district of Michigan, Frank W. Wait, and a number of postmasters, including the following in Virginia: W. B. Alfred, Clarksville; R. A. Anderson, Marion; J. H. Lindsey, Eridgewater.

Wreck on the Nickel Plate. BUFFALO, N. Y., January 15 .- Jeremiah Mulkahy was killed and Conductor R. M. plied, "I have always supported you when Cousins and Brakeman C. T. Shaw were probably fatally injured and Fireman Bert